## FORTY-FIRST

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DIRECTORS

OF THE

## DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM

FOR

# Annatics;

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER, TO A GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, 18th JUNE 1861;

WITH THE

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

DUNDEE:
PRINTED BY ROBERT PARK.

1861.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2018 with funding from Wellcome Library

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE

## DIRECTORS AND OFFICE-BEARERS

FOR

## THE CURRENT YEAR,

From June 1860 to June 1861.

#### EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Ex-Officies.

- 1. The Right Honourable Lord Panmure, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Panmure House, Carnoustie.
- 2. The Honourable Charles Carnegie, M.P. for the County, Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
- 3. Alexander S. Logan, Esq., Advocate, the Sheriff of the County, Edinburgh.
- 4. Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P. for the Burgh of Dundee, Baldovan House.
- 5. The Moderator of the Synod of Angus and Mearns.

#### Directors for Life.

- 6. Thomas Erskine, Esq., of Linlathen, Broughty Ferry.
- 7. DAVID BLAIR, Esq., of Craighill, St Andrews.
- 8. Sir John Ocilvy, Bart. of Inverquharity, Baldovan House.
- 9. WILLIAM THOMS, Esq., Bank Court, Dundee.
- 10. THOMAS WESTON MILN, Esq., 6 Greenfield Place.

### ORDINARY DIRECTORS,

Ex Officiis.

- 11. Provost David Jobson, 16 South Lindsay Street.
- 12. Bailie George Ower, 42 Overgate.
- 13. Dean of Guild Peter Hean, Rosemount, Constitution Road.
  - 1. Re-Elected by the Nine Incorporated Trades.
- 14. CHARLES D. CHALMERS, Convener of the Nine Trades, 10 Castle Street.
- 15. JOHN ZUILLE KAY, Esq., 18 Castle Street.
- 16. James Feathers, Esq., 19 High Street.
  - 2. By the Three Trades.
- 17. DAVID SHEPHERD, Esq., No. 1 Fenton Street, Meadowside.

## 3. By the Guildry.

- 18. JOHN MILLER, Esq., High Street.
- 19. THOMAS NICOLL, Esq., Yeaman Shore.
- 20. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Esq., 64 High Street.
- 21. George Duncan, Esq., the Vine, Magdalen Yard—for the Maltmen Fraternity.

### 4. By the Trinity House.

- 22. John Taylor, Esq., 19 Dock Street.
  - 5. By the Masters of the Masonic Lodges.
- 23. DAVID DICKSON, Esq., 77 King Street.
  - 6. By the Kirk Session.
- 24. The Rev. Peter Grant, 27 Springfield.
- 25. The Rev. Robert Smith, Upper Somerville Place.

#### 7. By the Presbytery.

- 26. The Rev. Andrew Taylor, 27 Springfield.
- 27. The Rev. Hugh A. Lyall, Manse of Auchterhouse, by Dundee.

#### 8. By the County.

- 28. John Guthrie, Esq. of Guthrie.
- 29. CHARLES GUTHRIE, Esq of Taybank.
- 30. RICHARD GARDNER, Esq., Dudhope House.
- 31. WILLIAM COBB, Esq., Mains of Fintry.
  - 9. By the Governors of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.
- 32. Rev. J. C. BAXTER, 9 Springfield.
- 33. George Rough, Esq., 5 High Street.
- 34. Alexander Low, Esq., 19 Cowgate.
- 35. James Christie, M.D., 8 Tay Street.
- 36. Matthew Nimmo, Esq., 148 Nethergate.
- 37. The Rev. Robert Lang, 3 Tay Square.
- 38. CHARLES CLARK, Esq., Westfield Cottage.
- 39. James Kennedy, Esq, Greenmarket.

## Office = Bearers.

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

- 1. GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., Chairman.
- 2. WILLIAM THOMS, Esq.
- 3. CHARLES CLARK, Esq.
- 4. ALEXANDER LOW, Esq.
- 5. CHARLES GUTHRIE, Esq.
- 6. GEORGE ROUGH Esq.

### HOUSE VISITORS.

- 1. George Ower, Esq., to visit during July and October 1861, and January and April 1862.
- 2. James Christie, M.D., to visit during August and November 1861, and February and May 1862.
- 3. The Rev. Robert Lang, to visit during September and December, 1861, and March and June 1862.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

#### RESIDENT.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

JAMES RORIE, M.D.

MATRON.
MRS WINGETT.

#### NON-RESIDENT.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
ROBERT COCKS, M.D., 25 TAY STREET.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS STIRLING, 6 VICTORIA SQUARE.

TREASURER.

JOHN STURROCK, Jun., 21 REFORM STREET.

SECRETARY.

THE REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, 76 BELL STREET.

### Rule I. under the Head "Committee of Management."

The General Courts in June and October 1856 resolved that Rule First, under the head "Committee of Management," should stand thus: "The Committee shall meet at the Asylum at least once a month, and it shall be left to themselves to hold the other meetings either there or in town, as they may find it most convenient."

The members of Committee meet in the Asylum, on the third Monday of each month, at half-past eleven A.M., with the exception of the months of April and October, during which the meetings take place on the second Monday of each of these two months, the April and October Quarterly Courts being held in the Asylum on these two days at twelve o'clock noon.

## REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

## DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

TO THE

### ANNUAL GENERAL COURT,

JUNE 1861.

Scarcely any thing unusual has occurred in connection with the Asylum during the past year. The Directors have, therefore, little to record in their Annual Report. From week to week they have attended to the duties devolving upon them, and endeavoured to exercise the prudence and vigilance which are always necessary in the management of a large and important Institution. Looking back over the course they have pursued, they are not aware of anything they have neglected; and, looking at the present state of the Asylum, they hope it is such as to afford satisfaction to all who are interested in its welfare.

The appointment which was made at last Annual Meeting of Dr Rorie to be the Medical Superintendent has so far been found to answer well. The Directors have seen every reason to confide in his ability and fidelity, and, as each succeeding year must add to his experience, it will also add to his efficiency in that branch of Medical science to which he has devoted himself. His cordial co-operation also with Mrs Wingett, who has so long and ably filled the office of matron, and whose position was necessarily somewhat affected by her late husband's death, has afforded much satisfaction, as it indicates the good sense of both parties, and exerts a favourable influence on the harmony and efficiency of the whole Establishment.

The attendants have all conducted themselves well, and, as

most of them have been long connected with the Asylum, they have considerable experience in the management of the insane. Much depends upon them, and the Directors have felt anxious to afford them every encouragement. Two of them who have now been twenty years in their situation, have recently received a gratuity of £5 each as a token of the sense which is entertained of their long and faithful services. Another who had been ten years in his situation died in the course of the past year, and the Directors thought it right to present £5 to his widow to assist in defraying his funeral expenses.

Among the friends of the Asylum, there is one death which the Directors have had to record, and to which they now allude with sorrow and sympathy. Dr Bell felt much interest in the welfare of this Institution, and was for several years a most regular and painstaking house visitor. His removal is a great loss, and it indicates a necessity which always exists for others to come forward and take part in the management of our public and benevolent Institutions.

In past years various alterations have from time to time been made in the premises, with a view to securing increased accommodation and convenience, and it was thought this had been been carried so far as quite to exhaust the capability of further improvement. Nevertheless, it has been found possible to do a little in the same way this year also. The last alteration was in the Pauper Wards on the female side. A corresponding improvement, though not to the same extent, has now been made in the Pauper Wards on the male side. The lavatories and water closets have been greatly improved, and the removal of a wall which cut off a piece of ground behind where these alterations have been made has considerably enlarged the airing yard appropriated to this class of patients.

Whilst the Directors have been doing all in their power for the accommodation of this class, they have sought rather to diminish than to increase their number, and the plan of procedure adopted by the Commissioners in lunacy for Scotland, has facilitated this diminution. The plan of these gentlemen evidently is to have the pauper patients of each district accommodated in the Asylum of the district to which they belong. Accordingly several transferences have been made to other Asylums, of patients not belonging to this district, whilst at the same time the rights of privileged parishes in connection with this Institution, have as far as practicable been maintained.

In the course of visitation various suggestions have been made by the Commissioners, and these have generally been attended to, even when they might be supposed to indicate a disposition to depreciate existing arrangements. The fact that the Dundee Asylum stands higher for the general health of the patients than any Asylum in Scotland, sufficiently attests both the suitableness of the premises and the efficiency of the superintendance.

In former reports allusion was made to the desirableness of securing an additional piece of ground to the east of the present boundary wall, and the Directors were instructed to take the needful steps for this purpose. They are happy to say that the offer formerly made by them has now been accepted, and a stripe of ground, about three acres in extent, lying between the Asylum and the Public Park, has been obtained, at an annual feu-duty of £16 an acre—entry at Martinmas next. The only drawback to this arrangement, is a clause, providing for the existence of a road to the farm of Craigie during the lease of the present tenant, of which there are several years to run.

Usually the balance sheet of the accounts for the year has shown an excess of Income, and a gradual diminution of the debt upon the property. This year, the Directors are sorry to to say, the balance lies on the other side, and shows a deficiency of £106 0s 3d.

Comparing the income of the past year with the one which preceded it, there is a dimunition of £87 16s 6d. Comparing the expenditure there is an increase of £126 4s.

The diminution of income is accounted for by the lessening of the number of the pauper patients. The increase of expenditure is almost entirely accounted for by the cost of removing the old cess pools and forming a connection throughout with the general drainage of the town. This is a great advantage, and well worth the £114 which have been expended in obtaining it. The result, as has been mentioned, is a deficiency upon the year of £106 0s 3d.

This deficiency, however, is somewhat lessened, by a legacy of £27 which has been received in the course of the year.

## ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

# Dundee Rogal Annatic Asylum,

For the Year ending 31st March 1861.

### INCOME.

Board from Pat Patients' Labou		•				£5080	16 12				
Defi	ciency of	ſ Incon	ıe,					-	£5112 106		
									£5218	9	10
		EX	PEN	DIT	URE						
SALARIES-											
Medical Super	intender	at,		•	•	£240	17	8			
Matron,.		•			•	100	0	0			
Physician,	•	•	•			<b>52</b>	10	0			
Chaplain,	•		•			<b>5</b> 0	0	0			
Secretary,				•		80	0	0			
Treasurer,			•	•		75	0	0			
						£548	7	8			
Less—Fees from	n Patient	ts,	•	•		48	6	0			
									£500	1	8
Interest, .			•			£207	6	5			
Servants' Wages	S, .	•		4	•	678	3	0			
Soap, .	•	•	•		•	49	10	2			
Taxes, .			•		•	23	17	6			
Advertising, Pri	nting, St	tatione	ry,	•		35	9	0			
Coals and Firew		•			•	239	12	5			
Fire Insurance,	•	•			•	15	7	2			
Feu-Duty,			•			92	1	1			
Gas, .	•		•		•	47	16	9			
Incidents,		•	•		•	51	12	10			
Patients' Extras					•	47		0			
Straw, .					•		2	7			
							-		1547	8	11
Car	rried for	ward,	•						£2047	10	7

Bı	rought f	orward	,		•				£2047	10	7
Butcher Meat,		•	•			£689	1	11			
Butter,	•	•		•	•	107	6	2			
Beer,	•	•				98	4	4			
Bread,	•			•	•	594	0	6			
Barley and Pease,		•	•	•	•	60	9	6			
Cheese,	•,	•			•	21	17	4			
Eggs,		•	•		•	0	16	8			
771:1.	•	•	•	•	•	32	1	6			
Groceries,	•		• 60%	•		40	1	9		٠	
Milk,	•	•		•		334	9	8			
Meal,	•	•	•	•	•	231	2	0			
Medicines,	•	,	•	•		47	7	8			
Potatoes and Turn	aips,	•			•	53	18	5			
Sugar,	•			~*		99	18	2			
Tea,	•	•			•	96	10	1			
Water,	•		•	•		40	13	0			
·									2547	18	8
Furniture,		•		•	•	66	19	3			
Grounds,	•		•	•		13	17	6			
Mason Work and	Drains	,	•	•	•	114	4	10			
Plumber Work,	•	•		•		32	9	11			
Painter Work,		•	•	•	•	<b>4</b> 8	9	10			
Plaster Work,	•	•	•		•	0	7	6			
Slater Work,		•	•	•		8	8	4			
Smith Work,		•		•	•	38	19	3			
Wright Work,					•	53	8	4			
,									- 377	4	9
Store,	•		•	•	•			•	245	15	10
Amount of Exper	nditure,	•	•		•	•		•	£5218	9	10

## ABSTRACT VIEW

OF THE

# Affairs of the Asylum,

### From 1820 to 1861.

Amount of Income from 1821 to 1861, Amount of Expenditure from 1820 to				•	•		£147,509 129,736		
Excess of Income,		•		•	•	•	£17,773		41/2
Add Donations and Legacies from 182	0 to	1861	- 3	•	•		13,373	12	01/2
							£31,146	14	5
Amount of Debt at 31st March 1860,		•		£4021	8	6			
Add deficiency of Income from the Patients for the year ending 31st									
	106	0	3						
Less Legacy received, .	27	0	0						
~				79	0	3			
Amount of Debt due by the Asylum a	t 31:	st M	arc	eh 1861	,		£4,100	8	9
Total Expenditure on Buildings and B	urn	iture	,	•	•		£35,247	3	2
Deduct sum written off for depreciation	n,	•		•	•		455	18	0
Amount of Expenditure in General Ba	lanc	ee Sh	eet	, .	•		£34,791	5	2

!	Year.	1820 1821 1822 1822 1822 1822 1823 1823 1823	
<u>_</u>	Stock at end of each year.	27,706 10 8 8,302 19 3 8,571 3 8 11,355 0 3 11,355 0 3 12,004 7 4 12,264 6 10 12,998 17 11 13,533 19 9 13,734 17 3 14,331 16 6 16,086 3 11 16,086 3 11 16,086 3 11 17,714 14 11 18,505 10 9 19,332 14 10 22,668 9 10 22,668 9 10 22,668 9 10 22,668 9 10 22,568 9 10 22,668 9 10 22,568 9 10 22,668 9 10 22,5574 18 2 24,178 10 4 24,632 10 1 24,936 9 6 25,574 18 2 26,659 10 7 28,210 8 8 30,482 1 8 30,769 16 5 470 18 9 4,100 8 9	£34,791 5 2
LUNATICASYLUM	Debt at end of each year.	2786 18 10½ 2938 5 4 2245 7 0 1671 18 10 893 4 3 2670 16 6 5247 18 4 5367 17 11 4820 6 6 64789 0 9 6227 3 8 6934 13 11 5804 10 10½ 5282 9 1 1½ 5282 9 1 1½ 5282 9 1 1½ 5282 1 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 1 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1 5282 8 1	
	Total Expenditure on Buildings	28,493 10,674 18 11,036 10 11,036 10 12,042 10 13,002 11 13,002 11 13,004 13 13,004 13 13,006 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
THE DUNDER	Yearly Expenditure on Buildings.	£8,493 9 6½ 1,271 9 2 910 0 0 141 11 11½ 219 10 3 245 18 7 2,743 17 3 3,226 8 11 186 19 8 1,372 15 4 174 1 4 783 1 8 741 15 2 202 3 4 741 15 2 203 14 7 845 4 10 715 14 2 233 9 0 217 4 4 302 0 9 714 7 8 375 8 2 415 5 3 £35,262 3 2 470 18 0	£34,791 5 2
AFFAIRS OF	Donations and Legacies.	## 17.00   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	
OF THE	Deficiency of Income.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	
SIVE VIEW	Excess of Income.	3,140044221 108500005580000414240,1,1 (1813)	
PROGRESSIVE	Expenditure.	£731 12 2 615 6 6 1,082 7 5 1,227 16 4 1,691 7 3 1,977 17 8 2,135 15 0 2,274 15 9 2,321 15 3 2,321 15 3 2,321 15 3 2,321 15 3 2,436 14 1 2,501 3 2 2,436 14 1 3,662 0 9 3,405 1 1 3,663 13 8 3,405 1 1 3,663 0 9 3,737 1 10 3,663 13 8 4,213 16 0 4,065 16 8 4,213 16 0 4,065 16 8 4,116 15 3 4,116 15 3 6,092 5 10 5,092 5 10 5,092 5 10 6,092 6 10 7,092 6 10 7,093 8 6 7,095 16 7 7,095	
	Income.	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	
-	Year.	1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1833 1833 1834 1834 1844 1844 1845 1855 1855 1855 1855 185	

#### AT THE

#### ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

# Dunder Augal Annakir Arglum,

HELD IN THE TOWN HALL OF DUNDEE,

On MONDAY, 18th JUNE 1861,

GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. Robert Lang read the Forty-First Annual Report of the Directors.

The Chairman proposed that the Report be approved and printed, and that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Rev. Mr Lang for drawing it up, which was unanimously agreed to.

The following twenty-six parishes, the parishioners of which have contributed or bequeathed £20 or more to the funds of the Asylum, are entitled to have their pauper patients admitted into class first, and are charged the lowest rate of board; but no other parish, since 1823, can claim the privilege. The parish of St Andrews was privileged in 1837, and the parish of Kingsbarns in 1852, to have each one patient only in the Asylum at the lowest rate of board.

Airlie.

Alyth.

Arbroath.

Auchterhouse.

Brechin.

Dundee.

Dunnichen.

Forfar.

Glamis.

Guthrie.

Inverarity.

Kirriemuir.

Kinnettles.

Kettins.

Kingsbarns, one patient only.

Liff and Benvie.

Longforgan.

Mains and Strathmartine.

Monifieth.

Monikie.

Murroes.

Newtyle.

Rescobie.

St Andrews, one patient only.

Tannadice.

Tealing.

## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

18TH JUNE 1861.

Again, Gentlemen, I have the pleasure, as Medical Superintendent of the Dundee Royal Asylum, to lay before you an account of our proceedings for the past year, and a report of the various changes, alterations, and improvements, which during that period have taken place in our Institution.

I may premise, that, generally speaking, the Annual Report presents its usual satisfactory charateristics. At the date of last year's report, 212 patients remained inmates of the Asylum. Since that time 26 have been admitted, namely, 20 males and 6 females, so that the total number of patients treated during the past year was 238. Of these 15 have been discharged recovered, and 6 more or less improved, have been removed at the instance of their friends.

The deaths during the past year amount to 13 in all, giving a per centage of 5.5 on the whole number under treatment.

The nature of the cases of insanity admitted into a public Asylum, differs so little from year to year, that it would be superfluous to refer at any length to this subject. It will suffice to say, that of those admitted 10 were suffering from mania, 7 from dementia, 7 from melancholia, and 2 from monomania. From these statistics it will be observed that the number of patients admitted during the past year is considerably less than on any former occasion, a circumstance which must only be attributed to the want of adequate accommodation, in consequence of the gradual accumulation of the chronic cases of insanity. An attempt was made, on the recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy, to remedy this state of matters, by removing to the country, and placing in private families, such patients as were to be considered incurable, but, at the same time, quiet and harmless.

This suggestion has been acted upon, as far as practicable, but unfortunately with little success. To this plan indeed there are objections, which render it very doubtful how far such removals are altogether justifiable. Firstly, few patients labouring under insanity can, correctly speaking, at any time be considered incurable, for the records even of this Institution show that, after an illness of sixteen years' duration, recoveries have taken place. It seems to me, therefore, to be very questionable how far we are warranted in sending the unfortunate victims of this malady beyond the care and treatment of well-regulated Asylums, and in depriving them of that feeling of protection which such institutions afford, and upon which the ultimate prospect of their recovery so much depends. Secondly, an equally grave difficulty is experienced in attempting to draw any line of demarcation between the harmless and the dangerous lunatic. Every lunatic must be considered harmless until some act of violence at once demonstrates his dangerous propensity. is then, so to speak, sufficiently insane to justify his removal to an Asylum, whither he is consigned to remain, perhaps for years, an apparently harmless imbecile. But should he be removed into the country, or into a private family, he is, to all intents and purposes, again at large; his passions are no longer held in abeyance; his self control becomes in a great measure lost; he is again more liable to be exposed to causes inciting him to acts of violence; and the once harmless lunatic may at any time become dangerous to all around him. That this is not an overdrawn picture, there are unfortunately too many facts to prove, for scarcely a week passes, but that in some journal or other we find recorded an alarming tragedy, the victim some intimate friend, parent, brother, or wife — the murderer a lunatic, who up to the period of the outrage was apparently harmless. These cases have indeed of late become so numerous, as clearly to indicate, that if there be any error at all with regard to the admission of Lunatics into Asylums, it does not at least exist on the side of unnecessary confinement.

But the danger of removing an unrecovered patient from an Asylum may also show itself in another form, namely, as affecting the life of the patient himself. In cases of melancholia, in which there is any tendency to acts of suicide, any change,

which on a healthy mind would make but little impression, may produce so much uneasiness and discomfort, as at once to lead the patient to the commission of this act, and that, too, where even no suicidal tendency had before been suspected. As an illustration of this I may mention the following:—A male patient, who for many years had been apparently harmless, both as regards himself and others, was removed to the country by the Inspector of his parish, on the authority of two medical certificates indicating the harmlessness of his disposition, and with the sanction of the General Board of Lunacy. He seldom spoke, and so far as I am aware, had never shown any symptoms of being suicidally inclined. He had not been in the country, however, more than four days when he had to be brought back, having, during that time, obstinately refused to take any kind of sustenance whatsoever, although, as I have every reason to believe, he met with only the kindest treatment and attention during his stay. The change from one place to another is the only cause to which this attempt at starvation can be ascribed, as he freely partook of food the moment he was again in his usual quarters. This single fact, simple as it may appear, is, however, highly instructive, as showing how slight a cause may produce on an unhealthy mind a serious impression, and what alarming results may arise from circumstances insignificant in themselves, but which become trifling or important, according as they are viewed in relation to the state or condition of the mind on which they operate. Had this case, instead of a suicidal exhibited a homicidal character, the results might have been serious indeed.

Another plan to remedy the crowded state of this Asylum was attempted as follows:—An application was made by the Parochial Board of Dundee, and supported by the Chairman of the District Board of Lunacy, to the General Board of Lunacy, to obtain their sanction to license certain wards in the Poor-house for the reception of chronic and so called incurable cases, and by this means to a certain extent to relieve this Institution of its redundant population. The latter Board appear, however, to have been of opinion, that, according to the present state of the Lunacy Act, they have "no authority to grant licenses for poorhouses in districts already sufficiently provided with Asylum accommodation,"\*

<sup>\*</sup> Third Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland. 1861.

and consequently no transfer of patients to the Poorhouse from this Asylum can take place, so long as accommodation can be found in the Montrose Asylum. Apart from this consideration, however, it has already been satisfactorily shown, that the removal of chronic cases of insanity from an asylum to the wards of a poorhouse, is neither beneficial to the treatment of the patients, nor, in a pecuniary point of view, advantageous to the Parochial Boards themselves. My late and much lamented predecessor, Dr Wingett, in his last report, entered so fully into this question, that it would be mere presumption on my part to refer to this subject, further than to express my full concurrence in the views he propounded. While Dr Wingett has shown that the removal of patients from an asylum to a poorhouse is injurious to themselves, dangerous to the public, and expensive to parochial boards; the Commissioners in Lunacy have more recently arrived at the same conclusion, namely, "that it is for the interest of the ratepayers, as well as for the wellfare of the patients, to restrict as much as possible the use of poorhouses for the care and treatment of insane patients."

The recoveries during the past year, farther than their usual high per centage, do not present any materials for a very lengthened description. As, however, it may prove interesting to compare the effects of treatment on the different classes of patients, I here subjoin the following particulars of our Institution, taken from the Report of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland recently published.

	Average resid	number ent.	recoverie	tion of s percent. issions.	Propor deaths penumbers	rcent on
•	M.	F.	M.	F.	м.	F.
Private Patients,	85	$23.5 \\ 74.5 \\ 98$	55.000 57.000 53.333	100.000 85.714 90.000	3.846 11.764 9.909	4.255 .000 1 020

On comparing this table with similar Reports of other Institutions, it will be observed that this year we present the highest per centage of recoveries and the lowest rate of mortality in any public Asylum in Scotland. While this is, no doubt, gratifying in the extreme, it is necessary for me to remark that the per centage of recoveries here given does not represent the

average per centage of recoveries, in so far as some of the cases recovered are of more than one year's standing, and, consequently this, taken along with a restriction in the numbers of admissions, will always indicate a higher per centage of recoveries on the admissions than should really be considered as the amount of benefit conferred on the insane. The average mortality, calculated on the numbers resident, is, perhaps, the best test of the efficiency of any Institution for the treatment of disease.

The diseases which have terminated fatally during the past year have been as varied and as much beyond the control of medicine as on former occasions. Three have died from general decay, five from general paralysis of the insane, two from marasmus, one from apoplexy, one from suppressio urinæ, and one from diarrhæa. The average ages at death of the above cases was as follows:—of the whole number, 47 years, of those who died from general decay, 66 years, and of those who died from general paralysis, 42 years and two months.

Notwithstanding the severe test to which the patients were subjected by the severity of the past winter, it affords me great pleasure to state that the general health of the whole community has preserved its usual character. When we remember that most of the patients are much advanced in years, and also take into consideration the extreme liability of the insane to be affected by any change of temperature, we have much reason to be thankful that the mortality has been so slight. Our daily record seldom shows three patients at the same time suffering from bodily illness, much more frequently there is no entry at all.

Among the improvements which have this year been effected, I may here enumerate the enlarging of the water-closet accommodations, the erection of a new bath-room, boiler-house, and store, and the conversion of the old bath-room into a commodious lavatory, all in connection with the male Pauper Ward. The sewers have also been revised, and, where found deficient, have been supplied with large earthen-ware pipes, and, in addition, the old-fashioned and decidedly injurious system of intramural cesspools has been entirely abolished. These alterations, I feel assured, have contributed not a little to diminish the mortality just adverted to, and will, no doubt, in future have a very beneficial effect on the health of the inmates.

The treatment this year has been conducted essentially on the principles advocated in my former Report, and I need here only express my increasing confidence in the use of medicinal remedies in the treatment of the insane. In connection with this subject I may also mention that I have recently tried the effect of electrization in the treatment of hallucination, as recommended by M. Baillarger of Paris, and, on the whole, I have found this mode of treatment attended with considerable benefit, although my experience in this remedy has as yet been too limited to speak with greater certainty on the subject. There is little doubt, however, but that when more extensively studied this will be found a valuable adjuvant in the treatment and cure of this, by far the most distressing and formidable, symptom of insanity.

The industry of the patients during the past year has continued unabated, but, from circumstances formerly adverted to, they have unfortunately, on the part of the male inmates, with but few exceptions, been confined to gardening and similar manual labour. It is questionable, however, how far this is to be regretted. It must never be lost sight of that, by inducing patients to work, we have only one object in view, namely, one of benefit to themselves—the cure or amelioration of their affliction; and there can be but little doubt that this is better attained by free and open-air exercise than by the more confined and in-door sedentary occupations.

Before concluding this Report, I would beg to refer to one more subject, althogether apart and yet inseparable from the mere moral treatment of the insane. I mean their religious duties, in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. The propriety of allowing the insane to join in public worship appears now to be universally admitted, although the necessity of having a place entirely set apart for this purpose is still an open question. We have for many years in this Asylum had an opportunity of practically testing the advantage of a separate Chapel, and can, therefore, speak as to the benefits resulting from this arrangement. The congregation is large, orderly, and quiet, quite equal in this respect to many of the more sane part of the community. The absence of the chaplain when such a misfortune occurs (which, however, is seldom) is severely felt by all, while

the remarks made on the sermon indicate a degree of religious feeling as keen, if not more so, than in other minds. Nor is this to be wondered at when we consider that the inmates of an Asylum are, to a great extent, shut out from their fellow-men—their thoughts naturally rise and seek protection from a higher source. The erection of separate chapels, therefore, is a subject which I am of opinion cannot be too earnestly urged while the public mind is now so busy in discussing the subject of Institutions for the insane.

I have only now, in conclusion, to express my warmest thanks to the Gentlemen constituting the Committee of Management for the ready assistance at all times afforded me, so necessary in the many details of treatment and superintendence. Nor must I omit to record the valuable assistance I have received from my coadjutor, the Matron of the Institution. The experience which Mrs Wingett has acquired during upwards of twenty years' residence in this Asylum has proved of the highest value.

JAMES RORIE, M.D.

## STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE

#### YEAR ENDING 17th JUNE 1861.

(The Year ending on the Third Monday in June, agreeably to Charter.)

# TABLE I, YEARLY STATEMENT.

From 18th June 1860 to June 1861.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 18th June 1861, Admissions during the year, Re-admitted,	: 3	•		113 13 7	99 6 0	212 19 7
	-1			133	105	238
Discharges and Deaths— Discharged, cured, Do., improved, Do., not improved, Died,	•			9 3 0 12	6 1 2 1	15 4 2 13
Remaining 17th June 1860,	•	•	•	24 109	10 95	34 204
Daily Average Number of Patie	ents in the	e Hous	е,	133 111	105	238 209

## II.—TABLE OF CAUSES OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED. DURING THE YEAR.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Child-birth,	•	•	,		•	0	1	1
Jealousy, .	•		•			0	1	1
Anxiety, .		•	•		•	4	0	4
Grief, .	•		•	•	•	0	1	1
Epilepsy, .	•		•			1	0	1
Paralysis .	•	•	•	•	•	1	0	1
Religious Exciten	nent,	•		•		1	0	1
Reduced Circums	tances.			•	•	1	0	1
Masturbatio,	•	•			. '	1	0	1
Injury to Head,						1	0	1
Unknown,.	•	•	•	•	•	10	. 3	13
	`					20	6	26

#### III.—ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 y	ears of age,	•	•	•	${2}$	0	${2}$
20 to 25	•••	•			3	1	4
25 to 30	•••	•			3	0	<b>4</b> 3
30 to 35	• • •				3	0	3
35 to 40	• • •	•			4	2	6
40 to 45	1 0 0	•			0	0	- 0
45 to 50	***	•			0	1	1
50 to 55					0	0	0
55 to 60	•••	•			1	0	1
60 to 65	• • •				1	2	3
65 to 70			•	,	<b>2</b>	0	$egin{array}{c} 3 \ 2 \end{array}$
<b>7</b> 0 to 75	•••	•	•		1	0	1
			makeum work		20	6	26

## IV. FORMS OF DISEASE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Dementia, Monomania,	•	•	•	•	•	8 6	2 1	$\frac{10}{7}$
Melancholia, Idiocy,	•	•	•	•	•	5 0	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	7 0
Moral Insanity,		٠	•	٠		$\left  \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hline 20 \end{array} \right $	6	26

#### V. ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO THE SOCIAL CONDITION.

					۰	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, Unmarried, Widows, Widowers,	•	• • •	•	•	•	6 13 0 1	5 1 0 0 0	11 14 0 1

### VI. DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUSLY TO ADMISSION.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Not over live 1 month				9	4	13
Not exceeding 1 month,	•	•	•	9 5	1	6
3	•	•	•		7	
6	•		•	0	U	0
9				0	0	0
1 Waar	•		·	0	0	0
	•	•	•	1	1	2
2 years,	•	•	•	0		Õ
3	•	•	•	0	0	1
6	•	•	•	1	0	1
8			٥	1	0	1
24			-	1	0	1
Not Imorro	•	•	•	2	0	2
Not known,	•	•	•			
				90	6	26
				20	0	20

#### VII. ADMISSIONS FROM 18th JUNE, 1860, TO 17 JUNE, 1861.

			Þ		Males.	Females.	Total
	18	60.	F -				
July,	•	•		•	1	1 1	2
August,	•	•		6	1	0	1
September,	•	•	•		2	0	2
November,		•	•		1	0	1
December,		•			1	2	$\frac{1}{3}$
,	18	61.					
January,		•			3	1	4
February,		•	•		2	$\tilde{0}$	4 2 2 6 2
March,		•	•		$\frac{1}{2}$	ŏ	$\frac{1}{2}$
April,		•		·	4	$\overset{\circ}{2}$	6
May.	•	•			2 4 2	Õ	2
June,	•		•	•	1	Ŏ	$\tilde{1}$
ound,	<u> </u>	·	•	•			
					20	6	26
					20	U	20

## VIII. TIME OF TREATMENT OF THE 15 PATIENTS DISCHARGED CURED.

	•			Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	•	•	•	0	0	0
3	•	•	•	4	<b>2</b>	6
6			•	2	2	4
9			•	0	0	0
1 year,				1	0	1
2				1 1	1	2
6	•			1	ñ	1
7	•	•	•	Ô	ĭ	1
••• ( •••	•	•	•		•	
				9	. 6	15
`				9	. 0	fO
				1		

#### IX. CAUSES OF DEATH, &c.

			Average Age at Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis, General Decay, Marasmus, . Apoplexy, . Diarrhœa, . Suppressio Urinal,		•	42 y. 2 m. 66 43 59 23	5 3 2 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1	5 3 2 1 1
			47 years.	12	1	13

### X. MORTALITY FROM 18TH JUNE 1860 TO 17TH JUNE 1861.

	-						7	
						Males.	Females.	Total.
						accessory of the Color of the Color	; ;	
			1860.					
June,	•		•	•		2	0	2
July,	•		•	•		2	0	2
August,	•	•	•	•		1	0	1
October.		•	•	•	• **	1	0	1
Novembe		•	•	•		1	0	1
Decembe	r,	•		•		1	0	1
			1861.					
January,	•	•	•	•		0	1	1
February	7,	*	•	•	• - •	2	0	2
April,	•	•	•	•	•	1	0	1
June,	•	•	•	•	•   = •	1	0	1
	Total,	•	•	•	•	12	1	13

# XI. TABLE OF CURES AT DUNDEE ASYLUM FROM 1820 TO 1861. Admissions from 1st April, 1820 to 17th June 1861.

					Cured.	Per Cent.
Number admitted, 1830,	٠	-1	•	•	846	46 22

REMAINING 17th June 1861. ij 204 From its Opening upon the 1st April 1820 to the 17th June 1861, including Re-Admissions, together with the Cures, Discharges, and Deaths. Ē 95 M. 100 XII.—RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED ANNUALLY INTO THE DUNDEE LUNATIC ASYLUM. £ DIED, Ě M. Ë 424 Relieved. 214 Œ, DISCHARGED. M. 210  $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{13.98} \\ \textbf{23.21} \\ \textbf{24.121} \\ \textbf{25.022} \\ \textbf{25.0222} \\ \textbf{25$ 846 Ë. Cured Ħ 420 4000000H04040406446000000H 426 X. E. TOTAL. 'n, M. 1830 Ŧ. ADMITTED. 852 978 M. Ë REMAINED. Ţ. M. Years 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1855 1856 1858 1858 No. 

# XIII. THE TIMES OF THE PATIENTS' DEATH AFTER THEIR ADMISSION INTO THE ASYLUM.

From the Opening of the Institution to June 17, 1861.

			***************************************		)	
T	imes of Dead	th.		Males.	Females.	Total.
W. 1				16		
Within 1 fortnight,	•	•		13	9	22
1 month, 3	•	•		8	2	10
	•	•	•	26	12 8	38
6 9	•	•		18	0	26
	•	•	•	14 11	4 3	18 14
ຄໍ້	• •	•	₹¤ •	37	16	53
9	•	•	9 •	16	6	22
A	•	•	•	14	7	21
K	•	•	9	7	4	11
C	•	•	ਰ •	10	4	14
77	•	•		7	4	11
Q	•	•	0.3	4	6	10
Ω	•	•	- ·		$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	10
10	•	•	1	9	3	5
11	•	•	7 •	$\begin{bmatrix} 6\\2\\2\\2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{3}{4}$
19	•	•	- ·	9	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	5
19	•	•	•	1	3	
1.4	•	•	•	6	$\begin{vmatrix} & 3 \\ 2 & \end{vmatrix}$	4 8 4 4
15	•	•			0	4
1.0	•	•	0	4 3	$\begin{vmatrix} & 0 \\ 1 & \end{vmatrix}$	4
17	•	•	•	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$	5
10	•	•	•	4	1	5 5 6
10	•	•	•	4	9	6
0.0	•	•	•	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	9
20 21	•	•	10.	0	1	$\frac{2}{1}$
22	•	•	5	2		$\overset{1}{4}$
$9_{2}$	•	•	•	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3
24	•	•	•	1	1 1	$\overset{o}{2}$
95	•	•		0	0	0
26	•	•		1	0	1
27	•	•	033	1	ŏ	1
28	•	•	_ASS •	1	$\frac{0}{2}$	2
90	•	•	•	3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	3
20	•	•	•	2	0	2
91	•	•	-	0 3 2 0	0	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$
20	•	•	•	$\begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	0	2
99	•	•	•	1	1	2
9.4	•	•	•	0	0	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 2 \ 0 \end{array}$
35	•	•	•	0	0	0
36	•	•	•	0	0	0
37	•	•	U3*	0	0	0
38	•	•	•	0	0	0
39	•	•	after.	0	0	0
40	•	•		0	1	1
••• 40 •••	•	•			1	1
Total,			4 ***	235	121	356
T Otal,	•	•	•	200	121	000

## XIV.—ANNUAL PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS, From June 16, 1830, to June 17, 1861.

YEARS.		RAGE NU		N	UMBER DEATH				r Centage • Deaths.	
	М.	F.	т.	м.	F	т.	м.	F.	т.	
1830	57 55 61 65 70 68 70 74 77 84 87 89 102 96 97 100 105 103 104 107 108 107 109 117	44 48 52 59 58 59 61 60 66 70 77 77 84 90 96 95 94 93 96 99 98 99 98 99 96	101 103 113 124 128 126 129 135 137 150 157 164 179 180 187 190 201 200 197 198 200 204 206 205 204 213	2 2 2 7 6 4 6 5 7 6 5 5 8 5 10 8 6 5 4 7 6 12 5 4 7 6	21534425152324262255325552	4 3 7 10 10 8 8 10 8 11 7 8 10 9 12 14 8 7 19 12 11 14 10 9 12 11	3.51 3.63 3.27 10.76 8.57 5.88 5.57 6.75 9.99 7.19 5.74 5.61 5.84 5.20 10.31 8.00 5.70 4.70 13.61 6.70 7.47 11.00 4.67 3.73 6.42 5.12	4.52 2.08 9.61 5.08 6.89 6.89 3.39 8.19 1.66 7.57 2.85 3.99 2.59 4.80 2.22 6.66 2.08 2.01 5.30 5.30 5.27 5.20	3.95 2.91 6.19 8.06 7.81 6.20 7.48 5.53 7.83 4.45 4.87 5.58 5.00 6.41 7.37 3.90 3.05 9.60 6.00 5.05 6.85 4.85 4.39 5.88 5.16	
1856 1856 1858 1859 1860	120 122 121 118 115 111	96 96 95 96 101 98	216 218 216 214 216 209	9 11 7 7 8 12	3 4 7 1	11 14 11 14 9 13	7.50 9.02 5.70 5.93 6.95 10.81	$egin{array}{c} 2.00 \\ 3.12 \\ 4.20 \\ 7.29 \\ 0.99 \\ 1.02 \\ \end{array}$	5.00 6.42 5.09 6.54 4.15 6.22	
	3031	2589	5620	<b>2</b> 16	108	324				

### XV. AVERAGE ANNUAL MORTALITY.

#### From 1830 to 1861 inclusive.

Males.	Females.	Total.
7.1	4.1	5.7

### XVI.—PATIENTS EMPLOYED

During Week Ending 30th December, 1860.

DATE.		UMBER IN USE.	Number Employed.		
1860, Dесемвек.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Monday 24,  Tuesday 25,	108-	97 97	56 56	59 59	
Wednesday 26,	108 108	97 9 <b>7</b>	56 57	59 59	
Friday 28, Saturday 29, * Sunday 30,	108 108 108	97 97 9 <b>7</b>	57 57 52	59 59 57	

<sup>\*</sup> Attending Chapel.

15

Lines .

d,...

j†

1-3-7.

دنيت

## RATES OF BOARD.

The following is the present rate of Board—subject, however, to such alterations as the Directors shall judge proper, and which must necessarily vary according to the state of the funds and the expense of the establishment. The Board in all cases must be paid quarterly, and in advance. Before the entry of a patient, the Board is to be paid up for one quarter.

First Class, incl	uding Clo	thes, &c	;.,	£0 8	3 0	per week.
Second Class, in	cluding C	lothes,	&c.,	0 8	0	11
Third Class;		g ***	•	0 10	6	"
Fourth Class,	•	* ***.	,	0 15	0	"
Fifth Class, .		4		1 1	. 0	11
Sixth Class, .	•	•		1 11	0	"
Seventh Class,	•	•		2  2	0	11
Eighth Class,	•	•	•	3 3	0	"

The First Class—paupers belonging to the parishes that have contributed to the erection of the Asylum. The Second Class—all other paupers. Every patient who is certified by four respectable householders to be unable to pay 10s 6d of board per week, or whatever rate of board may be fixed by the Directors to be paid by Class Third, and to have no relation to be able to pay this rate of board, shall be considered a pauper, and admitted in Class Second; but if the patient shall belong to any of the twenty-five parishes\* that have contributed £20 and upwards to the erection of the Asylum, such patient shall be admitted into Class First.

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Physician by the several classes of patients, as under:—

Third Class,	•	•	£0	10	6
Fourth Class,		•	1	1	0
Fifth and Sixth Classes,	•		2	2	0
Seventh Class,	•	•	3	3	0
Eighth Class,			4	4:	0

On the dismissal or death of a patient, after six and within twelve months, the Fee is repeated; but if any patient shall remain longer than one year, the Fee is to be repeated only at the end of every successive year of his residence in the Asylum.

No Fees are Paid for Paupers.

The patient shall have no claim to remuneration for work done in the House One Shilling per Quarter is charged for mending Clothes.

## QUANTITIES OF THE

## PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.,

## PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM,

In the Year 1859-60 and 1860-61.

	1859	)-60.		1860-6	31.
Coals,	$203\frac{1}{2}$	tons.	• • •	350	tons.
Butcher Meat,	$24,967\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	• • •	25,904	lbs.
Bread,	$21,962\frac{1}{2}$	loaves.	• • •	23,009	loaves.
Sugar,	3,808	lbs.	•••	$4,683\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Tea,	522	lbs.	• • •	555	lbs.
Butter,	$1,890\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	•••	1,801	lbs.
Cheese,	$928\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	•••	$863\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Meal,	182	bolls.	• • •	226	bolls.
Barley,	$67\frac{1}{2}$	cwt.	• • •	$67\frac{1}{2}$	cwt.
Split Peas, .	5	cwt.	• • •	17	cwt.
Potatoes,	59	bolls.	• • •	50	bolls.
Beer,	$2,098\frac{1}{2}$	doz.	• • •	$1,953\frac{1}{2}$	doz.
Milk,	8,052	galls.		8,030	galls.
Soap,	5,326	lbs.	• • •	2,521	lbs.